

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, Charles Brice Chapman, being duly sworn, hereby deposes and says:

1. I am over the age of 18 and am a resident of Texas. I have personal knowledge of the facts herein, and can testify completely thereto; and
2. I suffer no legal disabilities and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth below.

1. BACKGROUND OF AFFIANT

This AFFIANT, Charles Brice Chapman, has been the subject of overt illegal prosecution by Lubbock County, the Sheriff, District Attorney, and state actors and judges. These numerous crimes across time have been knowingly and willingly committed by every named, and as yet unnamed, actor. I have been forced into a position where (a) I am in fear of my life, (b) I am certain of yet another illegal incarceration, and (c) I am unable to return to Lubbock County for any reason until a full criminal investigation is completed by the Office of the Attorney General Criminal Division. Therefore, this Criminal Complaint is being submitted to a Magistrate who shall have continuing exclusive jurisdiction over this case, and must be referred to General Ken Paxton due to fiduciary relationships.

2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This Affidavit is being submitted as Evidence of a Complaint against the herein named, and as yet unnamed individuals.

The violation of Constitutional Protections/Rights by the actors herein constitute crimes that must be referred for prosecution once Probable Cause has been met, and that is accomplished as follows.

Most all who receive this Affidavit/Complaint (as outlined below) has taken an Oath of Office that should be similar to:

Article XVI, Section 1, of the Texas Constitution outlines the official oath of office as follows: "I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office of _____ of the State of Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, so help me God."

In addition, before taking the oath of office and beginning the duties of office, each elected or appointed officer required to take the oath must also subscribe to the following statement:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered, promised to pay, contributed, or promised to contribute any money or thing of value, or promised any public office or employment for the giving or withholding of a vote at the election at which I was elected or as a reward to secure my appointment or confirmation, whichever the case may be, so help me God." TEX. CONST., art. XVI, § 1.

Note. This Oath requires each of you to take action when presented with evidence of corruption, unlawful conduct by another official, or the appearance of unethical/illegal behavior. This Affidavit/Complaint serves the purpose of Evidence, as outlined below.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL GUIDELINES

Please take notice that “All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit...” (Texas Constitution, Article 2, Sec. 2).

Please take notice that We the People are endowed, by our Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Declaration of Independence: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

Please take notice that the abrogation of a right is unlawful. Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.

U.S. Constitution, First Amendment: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

U.S. Constitution, Amendment 14, Section 1: “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of 3 1 of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

Maxim of Law: Void things are as no things.

4. STATUTORY GUIDELINES

The following Guidelines are taken from the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (TCCP):

Art. 15.04. COMPLAINT.

The affidavit made before the magistrate or district or county attorney is called a "complaint" if it charges the commission of an offense.

Acts 1965, 59th Leg., vol. 2, p. 317, ch. 722.

Art. 15.05. REQUISITES OF COMPLAINT.

The complaint shall be sufficient, without regard to form, if it have these substantial requisites:

1. It must state the name of the accused, if known, and if not known, must give some reasonably definite description of him.
2. It must show that the accused has committed some offense against the laws of the State, either directly or that the affiant has good reason to believe, and does believe, that the accused has committed such offense.
3. It must state the time and place of the commission of the offense, as definitely as can be done by the affiant.
4. It must be signed by the affiant by writing his name or affixing his mark.

Said COMPLAINT (as described herein) is then Submitted to the Magistrate as follows:

CHAPTER 4. COURTS AND CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Art. 4.01. WHAT COURTS HAVE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. The following courts have jurisdiction in criminal actions:

1. The Court of Criminal Appeals;
2. Courts of appeals, other than the Court of Appeals for the Fifteenth Court of Appeals District;
3. The district courts;
4. The criminal district courts;
5. The magistrates appointed by the judges of the district courts of Bexar County, Dallas County, Tarrant County, or Travis County that give preference to criminal cases and the magistrates appointed by the judges of the criminal district courts of Dallas County or Tarrant County;
6. The county courts;
7. All county courts at law with criminal jurisdiction;
8. County criminal courts;
9. Justice courts;
10. Municipal courts;
11. The magistrates appointed by the judges of the district courts of Lubbock County;
12. The magistrates appointed by the El Paso Council of Judges;
13. The magistrates appointed by the Collin County Commissioners Court;
14. The magistrates appointed by the Brazoria County Commissioners Court or the local administrative judge for Brazoria County;
15. The magistrates appointed by the judges of the district courts of Tom Green County;

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Statute text rendered on: 9/1/2024 - 148 -

16. The magistrates appointed by the judges of the district and statutory county courts of Denton County; and
17. The magistrates appointed by the judges of the district and statutory county courts of Grayson County.

As can be clearly seen, many receiving this Affidavit are responsible and have Jurisdiction over this matter and must accept this Affidavit/Complaint.

Art. 15.03. MAGISTRATE MAY ISSUE WARRANT OR SUMMONS.

(a) A magistrate may issue a warrant of arrest or a summons:

1. In any case in which he is by law authorized to order verbally the arrest of an offender;
2. When any person shall make oath before the magistrate that another has committed some offense against the laws of the State; and

3. In any case named in this Code where he is specially authorized to issue warrants of arrest.

5. STATUTORY VIOLATIONS

PENAL CODE TITLE 8.

Sec. 39.02. ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

(a) A public servant commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he intentionally or knowingly:

- (1) violates a law relating to the public servant's office or employment; or
- (2) misuses government property, services, personnel, or any other thing of value belonging to the government that has come into the public servant's custody or possession by virtue of the public servant's office or employment.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, CHAPTER 39. ABUSE OF OFFICE

Sec. 39.03. OFFICIAL OPPRESSION.

(a) A public servant acting under color of his office or employment commits an offense if he:

- (1) Intentionally subjects another to mistreatment or to arrest, detention, search, seizure, dispossession, assessment, or lien that he knows is unlawful;
- (2) Intentionally denies or impedes another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing his conduct is unlawful; or
- (3) Intentionally subjects another to sexual harassment.

Sec. 39.015. CONCURRENT JURISDICTION TO PROSECUTE OFFENSES UNDER THIS CHAPTER. With the consent of the appropriate local county or district attorney, the attorney general has concurrent jurisdiction with that consenting local prosecutor to prosecute an offense under this chapter.

Added by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 378 (S.B. [563](#)), Sec. 2, eff. June 15, 2007.

TEXAS CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

(As amended by the Supreme Court of Texas through September 1, 2024; Retrieved from: <https://www.txcourts.gov/media/1457109/texas-code-of-judicial-conduct.pdf>)

Canon 1: Upholding the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary

Canon 2: Avoiding Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All of the Judge's Activities

Canon 3: Performing the Duties of Judicial Office Impartially and Diligently

Canon 4: Conducting the Judge's Extra-Judicial Activities to Minimize the Risk of Conflict with Judicial Obligations

Canon 5: Refraining from Inappropriate Political Activity

Canon 6: Compliance with the Code of Judicial Conduct

Canon 7: Effective Date of Compliance

Canon 8: Construction and Terminology of the Code

NOTE. I am not a legal professional; I am a private citizen with no legal training. Therefore, I am not responsible to outline every possible crime committed, but merely to provided enough for *Probable Cause*, which has been more than met with the following Statement of Facts.

6. STATEMENT OF LIMITED PRESENTATION OF FACTS

This affidavit does not include all of the facts known to me, but only those facts relevant and sufficient to establish probable cause. I have no duty to provide evidence to the accused, nor do I have any responsibility to conduct any investigation that falls under the purview of anyone receiving this Affidavit. I have met my burden as this Affidavit/Complaint establishes Probable Cause on its face.

7. STATEMENT OF FACTS

My name is [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) I am over the age of 18, of sound mind, and capable of making this affidavit. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein, which are true and correct.

1. Judicial Misconduct & Disqualification Violations

Judge Stephen L. Johnson's Conflict of Interest and Misconduct

Judge Stephen L. Johnson acted as Tina Chapman's attorney in the 2004 divorce case against Brice Chapman. Despite this, he later presided over the 2016 divorce proceedings, custody hearings, and enforcement actions, issuing multiple rulings against Brice Chapman.

According to Texas Constitution Article V, Section 11, any judge who has previously acted as an attorney in a case must be disqualified from presiding over that same case. This rule is mandatory and cannot be waived by any party.

Despite this clear constitutional and procedural disqualification, Judge Johnson signed orders, ruled on motions, and issued judgments in the case, including:

- The 2016 Divorce Decree – Which contained unauthorized and fraudulent modifications that harmed Brice Chapman.
- Custody and Child Support Orders – Issued without legal authority due to Johnson's disqualification.

- Restraining Orders Against Brice Chapman – To prevent him from seeing his daughter, all based on void legal proceedings.
- Contempt Orders Leading to Brice's Arrests – Johnson ordered enforcement actions that had no legal effect.

Each of these rulings was void ab initio (invalid from the beginning), yet they were enforced as if they were legally binding, leading to the wrongful incarceration of Brice Chapman, property seizures, and financial harm.

Judge Billy Eichmann's Conflict of Interest and Void Rulings

In 2016, after Brice Chapman hired Attorney Stacy Barber, a hearing was scheduled regarding custody. However, during the hearing, it was revealed that Judge Billy Eichmann and Attorney Stacy Barber worked at the same law firm.

Under Texas Rules of Civil Procedure (TRCP) 18b(1)(a), a judge must be disqualified if they have a conflict of interest, such as an attorney in the case working at their law firm. Despite both Eichmann and Barber acknowledging this conflict on the record, they agreed to "waive" the disqualification, which is legally impossible under Texas law.

Following this hearing:

- Judge Eichmann issued custody rulings despite being disqualified.
- Attorney Stacy Barber withdrew from the case, leaving Brice without legal representation.
- Brice Chapman repeatedly objected to the illegal rulings but was ignored.

The orders issued by Judge Eichmann were void due to his disqualification. However, they were enforced anyway, contributing to the fraudulent legal framework that stripped Brice Chapman of his rights and property.

Repeated Judicial Violations and Organized Suppression of Justice

From 2016 onward, Brice continuously filed complaints and legal objections regarding the disqualification of Judges Stephen L. Johnson and Billy Eichmann. His complaints were directed to:

- The Texas State Commission on Judicial Conduct (SCJC)
- The Texas State Bar
- Local and state judicial authorities

Despite clear and overwhelming evidence of judicial disqualification and void rulings, none of these oversight bodies took corrective action. Instead, Brice faced retaliation, wrongful imprisonment, and financial ruin.

This establishes a pattern of systemic judicial corruption and official oppression by:

- Judges who knowingly issued void rulings.
- Attorneys who refused to challenge judicial misconduct.
- The Texas State Bar and SCJC, which failed to enforce accountability.

These acts directly violated:

1. Texas Constitution, Article V, Section 11 – Mandatory judicial disqualification.
2. Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 18b(1)(a) – Prohibition on judges ruling on cases where they have a conflict of interest.
3. Texas Penal Code § 39.06 – Misuse of Official Information – Public officials illegally using their positions for gain.

Consequences of These Judicial Violations

As a direct result of these illegal actions:

- Brice Chapman's divorce decree was altered without his consent.
- His child custody rights were stripped based on void court orders.
- He was jailed multiple times under contempt orders that were legally invalid.
- His property, including Rimrock Ranch, was seized in a fraudulent legal scheme.
- He was denied access to due process, as all rulings were made by disqualified judges.

Legal Remedy and Next Steps

- Every ruling made by Judges Johnson and Eichmann should be declared void ab initio.
- An independent judicial review should be conducted to investigate the collusion among attorneys, judges, and law enforcement.
- Brice Chapman should be restored to his legal status prior to these illegal rulings, including property restoration and compensation for wrongful incarceration.
- Judges Johnson and Eichmann should be referred for criminal prosecution under Texas Penal Code § 39.06 for misuse of official information.

2. Fraudulent Court Orders & Abuse of Legal Process

Key Issues Identified in Original Document:

1. Fraudulent alterations to the divorce decree – Attorney Aubrey Fouts failed to remove an agreed-upon clause before submission to Judge Stephen L. Johnson.
2. Unlawful court orders issued by a disqualified judge – Judge Johnson, who was previously Tina Chapman's attorney, signed the divorce decree and additional rulings despite being legally barred from doing so.

3. Unauthorized and fraudulent modifications to the settlement agreement – The property sale clause allowing Tina to sell Rimrock Ranch was fraudulently included, despite prior agreement to remove it.
 4. Repeated judicial orders issued without legal authority – All orders following the 2016 divorce decree were void but were enforced as if they were legally valid.
 5. Court-ordered psychological evaluation without due process – Ordered without notice to Brice Chapman, violating his rights.
 6. Improper child support enforcement and asset seizures – Illegal levies were placed on Brice's bank accounts, violating due process.
 7. Fraudulent turnover hearings leading to property theft – The hearing for child support enforcement was converted into a turnover proceeding, leading to the theft of Brice's Rimrock Ranch.
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Texas Laws Violated in This Section:

- Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record
 - Texas Penal Code § 32.46 – Securing Execution of Document by Deception
 - Texas Penal Code § 37.09 – Tampering with Evidence
 - Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression
 - Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process
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Detailed Breakdown of Violations

1. Fraudulent Alteration of the Divorce Decree

In 2015, Brice and Tina Chapman reached a settlement agreement during their second divorce proceeding.

- Attorney Aubrey Fouts drafted the divorce decree, which included a clause allowing Tina to sell Rimrock Ranch if Brice failed to pay child support.
- Brice and Tina both agreed to remove this clause before the final order was signed.
- However, Fouts failed to remove the clause and submitted the unaltered version to Judge Stephen L. Johnson at the prove-up hearing.
- Judge Johnson, despite being disqualified, signed the fraudulent decree.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – Fouts knowingly submitted a false legal document to be entered as an official court record.

Texas Penal Code § 32.46 – Securing Execution of Document by Deception – Fouts misrepresented the document as accurately reflecting the agreement.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judge Johnson, aware of his mandatory disqualification, proceeded with enforcing the fraudulent decree.

2. Unlawful Court Orders Issued by a Disqualified Judge

- Between 2016 and 2021, Judge Stephen L. Johnson continued to preside over matters related to the case, despite his clear disqualification under Texas law.
- He issued void rulings, including:
 - Child custody orders
 - Restraining orders against Brice Chapman
 - Enforcement of child support payments
 - Contempt rulings leading to Brice’s wrongful incarceration

Legal Violations:

Texas Constitution, Article V, Section 11 – Judges cannot rule in cases where they were previously involved as an attorney.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Johnson knowingly used his illegitimate authority to issue fraudulent court orders.

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – Signing and enforcing void legal orders.

3. Fraudulent Modifications to Settlement Agreement

- In February 2016, Brice Chapman received a copy of the signed divorce decree and discovered that the unauthorized property sale clause was still included.
- Brice repeatedly contacted Attorney Aubrey Fouts to correct the mistake.
- Fouts refused to take action, allowing the fraudulent decree to stand unchallenged.
- Brice later rescinded his signature after realizing neither Fouts nor Judge Johnson would correct the errors.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 32.46 – Securing Execution of Document by Deception – The court enforced a fraudulent divorce settlement that Brice never agreed to.

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – Fouts and Judge Johnson submitted and enforced false court documents.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was denied a fair opportunity to correct the fraudulent agreement.

4. Court-Ordered Psychological Evaluation Without Due Process

- In May 2016, after Brice insisted that Judge Johnson was disqualified, the court suddenly ordered a psychological evaluation.
- Brice was not given prior notice of the hearing.
- The evaluation order was issued to undermine Brice's credibility in ongoing legal matters.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – A judge cannot order a psychological evaluation without notice or a legitimate hearing.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was deprived of his right to contest the evaluation order.

5. Improper Child Support Enforcement & Asset Seizures

- Between 2020 and 2021, Brice's bank accounts were levied without proper notice.
- The child support hearing was converted into a turnover hearing, leading to the illegal seizure of Rimrock Ranch.
- Brice was never notified of the lien hearing, preventing him from challenging it.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – The court fraudulently converted a child support case into a property seizure case.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was denied notice and an opportunity to be heard.

Texas Penal Code § 32.46 – Securing Execution of Document by Deception – The illegal turnover was achieved through misrepresentation of legal proceedings.

6. Fraudulent Turnover Hearings Leading to Property Theft

- In October 2020, a scheduled child support hearing was manipulated into a turnover hearing.
- Judge Mackey Hancock signed an order transferring Rimrock Ranch to Matthew Harris.
- Brice had no notice of the turnover proceeding.
- Jennifer Reid, a former employee of Brice, stole receipts and gave them to Harris to use against Brice.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 31.03 – Theft – Rimrock Ranch was fraudulently seized.

Texas Penal Code § 37.09 – Tampering with Evidence – Jennifer Reid stole receipts that were later used in court.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judge Hancock converted a child support case into a property theft operation.

Conclusion

The fraudulent court orders, manipulated legal proceedings, and unlawful enforcement actions created a systematic abuse of power that stripped Brice Chapman of his rights, freedom, and property.

3. Official Oppression

Key Issues Identified in Original Document:

1. Judicial retaliation through wrongful arrests and contempt charges
 - Judge Billy Eichmann sentenced Brice Chapman to jail for contempt over minor or fabricated issues, including a false claim about abandoning kittens.
 - Judge Stephen L. Johnson ordered a temporary restraining order in March 2021 barring Brice from seeing his daughter while secretly preparing an arrest warrant.
 - Judge Mackey Hancock presided over a fraudulent child support enforcement hearing in 2020 that was converted into a turnover hearing.
 - Judge Ed Self revoked Brice's community supervision and sentenced him to 180 days in jail without an ability-to-pay hearing.
2. Wrongful incarceration exceeding 545 days
 - Brice was jailed multiple times based on void court orders issued by disqualified judges.
 - He was sentenced to 48 hours for contempt by Judge Eichmann in January 2019.
 - He was sentenced to 380 days in jail in 2023 for non-payment of child support, even though the original divorce decree was void.
3. Illegal and retaliatory law enforcement actions
 - Sheriff Kelly Rowe staged Brice's public arrest at an event where he was invited to bring his daughter.
 - Deputies surrounded Brice, pointed their guns at him, and threatened to shoot him in February 2025 during a frivolous stalking charge initiated by Matthew Harris.
 - Brice's truck, phone, computer, wallet, and firearms were confiscated, violating his constitutional rights.
 - Wanted posters falsely labeling Brice as a fugitive were distributed at local businesses by Matthew Harris and his wife.
4. Repeated denial of due process rights
 - Brice was denied immediate access to a magistrate upon arrest.

- He was denied notice of key hearings, including the levy on his bank accounts.
 - Brice's Habeas Corpus petition was rejected because the court reporter refused to provide a transcript.
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Texas Laws Violated in This Section:

- Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression
 - Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of the Civil Rights of a Person in Custody
 - Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation
 - Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process
 - Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity
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Detailed Breakdown of Violations

1. Judicial Retaliation Through Wrongful Arrests & Contempt Charges

Brice Chapman was repeatedly targeted by the judiciary, which used contempt charges and restraining orders to justify his wrongful incarceration.

- In January 2019, Judge Billy Eichmann sentenced Brice to jail for contempt of court over a fabricated claim that he abandoned kittens at Tina Chapman's house.
- In March 2021, Judge Stephen L. Johnson signed a temporary restraining order (TRO) that prohibited Brice from seeing his daughter until an arrest warrant was issued.
- In October 2020, Judge Mackey Hancock fraudulently converted a child support hearing into a turnover hearing, leading to the seizure of Rimrock Ranch.
- In 2021, Judge Ed Self sentenced Brice to 180 days in jail without a hearing on his ability to pay child support, violating Texas laws that require an ability-to-pay determination.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judges knowingly used their power to unjustly jail Brice on fabricated charges.

Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of the Civil Rights of a Person in Custody – Brice was jailed without due process, based on void court orders.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – The judiciary retaliated against Brice for challenging their misconduct.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was not given a fair hearing or notice in multiple proceedings.

2. Wrongful Incarceration Exceeding 545 Days

Brice Chapman was incarcerated multiple times based on illegitimate court orders, totaling over 545 days in jail.

- In 2019, Judge Billy Eichmann jailed Brice for 48 hours for fabricated contempt charges.
- In 2023, Judge Ed Self sentenced Brice to 380 days in jail for unpaid child support, despite:
 - No ability-to-pay hearing being conducted.
 - The divorce decree itself being void due to Judge Stephen L. Johnson's disqualification.
 - Brice filing multiple motions challenging the legality of the orders.

Brice's incarceration was not a lawful punishment but a tool of judicial oppression designed to keep him from legally challenging the theft of his property.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judges used their legal authority to imprison Brice unlawfully.

Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of Civil Rights of a Person in Custody – Brice was jailed under false pretenses and without due process.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was denied a fair opportunity to contest his imprisonment.

3. Illegal & Retaliatory Law Enforcement Actions

Brice was wrongfully arrested multiple times through coordinated efforts between the judiciary and law enforcement.

- In August 2021, Sheriff Kelly Rowe arranged for Brice to be arrested at an event he was invited to bring his daughter to.
- In February 2025, Brice was surrounded by nine sheriff deputies, who pointed guns at him and threatened to shoot.
- His truck, phone, wallet, and firearms were confiscated during this arrest.
- The arrest was based on a frivolous stalking charge filed by Matthew Harris.

Additionally, wanted posters labeling Brice as a fugitive were distributed by Matthew Harris and his wife, damaging his personal and professional reputation.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Law enforcement abused their power by conducting wrongful arrests.

Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity – Sheriff Rowe and his deputies used their office for retaliation rather than law enforcement.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – Brice was targeted because of his efforts to expose judicial corruption.

4. Repeated Denial of Due Process Rights

Brice Chapman was systematically denied due process through:

- Failure to be notified of hearings.
- Denial of access to a magistrate following his arrest.
- Refusal to provide court transcripts needed for his appeal.

For example:

- In March 2022, Brice’s Habeas Corpus petition was denied because the court reporter refused to release the transcript unless a \$50 payment was made.
- In multiple hearings, Brice was never notified, preventing him from challenging the rulings against him.

Legal Violations:

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was repeatedly denied basic due process rights.

Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of Civil Rights – Refusal to provide a transcript obstructed Brice’s legal defense.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judges and law enforcement conspired to suppress Brice’s legal challenges.

Conclusion

The official oppression and judicial retaliation in this case resulted in unlawful incarceration, financial ruin, and the destruction of Brice’s reputation.

4. Civil Rights Violations

Key Issues Identified in Original Document:

1. Unlawful detentions and wrongful arrests
 - Brice Chapman was arrested multiple times based on void or fraudulent court orders.

- Failure to appear warrants were issued without proper notice of hearings.
 - Brice was denied immediate access to a magistrate after his arrest in February 2025.
 - 2. Violation of the right to due process
 - Court orders were issued without proper notice.
 - Hearings were converted from child support enforcement to turnover proceedings, stripping Brice of his property without legal basis.
 - The court failed to provide transcripts needed for Brice's appeal.
 - 3. Excessive incarceration for civil debt (child support)
 - Brice was jailed multiple times for failure to pay child support without an ability-to-pay hearing.
 - Judges denied him the opportunity to present financial records showing his inability to pay.
 - He was incarcerated for over 380 days in 2023 in violation of federal and state laws.
 - 4. Unlawful property seizure without due process
 - Brice's bank accounts were levied without notice.
 - Rimrock Ranch was taken through fraudulent legal proceedings.
 - Brice was not allowed to contest these seizures in court.
 - 5. Retaliation for filing legal complaints
 - Judges and law enforcement targeted Brice after he filed judicial complaints.
 - Attorney John Nation was sanctioned for attempting to challenge the void divorce decree.
 - Brice's arrests and incarcerations increased in severity after he challenged judicial misconduct.
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Texas Laws Violated in This Section:

- Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of the Civil Rights of a Person in Custody
 - Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process
 - Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression
 - Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation
 - Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity
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Detailed Breakdown of Violations

1. Unlawful Detentions and Wrongful Arrests

Brice Chapman was repeatedly arrested on false pretenses using void or fraudulent court orders.

- March 2021: Judge Stephen L. Johnson issued a temporary restraining order preventing Brice from seeing his daughter.

- This order was issued without a valid legal basis and was used as a precursor to arresting Brice.
- August 2021: Brice was set up for an arrest at an event where he was invited to bring his daughter.
 - Sheriff Kelly Rowe staged the arrest to publicly humiliate Brice.
- February 2025: Deputies surrounded Brice, pointed guns at him, and threatened to shoot him based on a frivolous stalking charge.
 - His truck, wallet, phone, and firearms were seized.
- Each of these arrests was based on void court orders issued by disqualified judges.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of the Civil Rights of a Person in Custody – Brice was arrested based on illegal orders and deprived of his legal rights.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Law enforcement and judges collaborated to execute wrongful arrests.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – Brice was targeted in response to his legal complaints against judges.

2. Violation of the Right to Due Process

Brice was systematically denied his constitutional right to due process through:

- Failure to be notified of hearings before court rulings were made against him.
- Fraudulent conversion of child support enforcement hearings into turnover proceedings to seize his property.
- The court reporter refusing to release transcripts unless a \$50 payment was made.

Legal Violations:

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was denied notice, a fair hearing, and access to critical court documents.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – The judiciary manipulated legal procedures to suppress Brice’s legal challenges.

Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of Civil Rights – Blocking access to legal records obstructed Brice’s right to an appeal.

3. Excessive Incarceration for Civil Debt (Child Support)

Brice was incarcerated for over 380 days in 2023 for unpaid child support, in direct violation of state and federal laws that prohibit jailing individuals for civil debt.

- Judge Ed Self sentenced Brice without conducting an ability-to-pay hearing.
- Brice was denied the opportunity to present financial evidence.
- Brice was incarcerated for child support despite the underlying divorce decree being void.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of the Civil Rights of a Person in Custody – Jailing Brice for a void child support order was unconstitutional.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was not given an opportunity to present evidence.

4. Unlawful Property Seizure Without Due Process

Brice's bank accounts and property were seized through fraudulent legal proceedings.

- May 2021: Brice's bank accounts were levied without notice.
- October 2020: The child support hearing was illegally converted into a turnover hearing, leading to the theft of Rimrock Ranch.
- Brice was never notified of the lien hearing and was denied an opportunity to contest it.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Court officials used their power to seize property unlawfully.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was denied the opportunity to contest asset seizures.

5. Retaliation for Filing Legal Complaints

Brice suffered escalating legal attacks after filing complaints against corrupt judges and attorneys.

- Attorney John Nation was sanctioned for filing a Bill of Review that challenged Brice's void divorce decree.
- Brice's arrests increased in severity after he filed complaints with the Texas State Bar and State Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – Judges and law enforcement retaliated against Brice for exposing corruption.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Officials abused their authority to silence Brice.

Conclusion

The civil rights violations in this case were deliberate and systematic, aimed at destroying Brice's financial stability, reputation, and freedom.

5. Property Theft & Unlawful Foreclosure

Key Issues Identified in Original Document:

1. Fraudulent seizure of Rimrock Ranch
 - Brice Chapman's homestead property was illegally taken through a fraudulent turnover order.
 - The property was transferred to developers linked to the Lake 7/Lubbock Riverwalk Project.
 - Brice was never properly notified of the turnover hearing.
 2. Illegal conversion of child support enforcement into a turnover proceeding
 - In October 2020, a child support enforcement hearing was converted into a property turnover hearing.
 - Judge Mackey Hancock ruled against Brice, ordering the turnover of Rimrock Ranch to Matthew Harris.
 3. Forgery and fraudulent transfer of property ownership
 - Tina Chapman signed two Special Warranty Deeds renouncing any interest in Brice's properties in 2016.
 - Despite this, the court transferred ownership to Matthew Harris, violating property laws.
 4. Brice's attempts to reclaim his property were ignored
 - Brice sent legal notices via certified mail to judges, the sheriff, and the district attorney, all of whom ignored him.
 - The Texas courts refused to correct the fraudulent transfer.
-

Texas Laws Violated in This Section:

- Texas Penal Code § 31.03 – Theft
- Texas Penal Code § 32.47 – Fraudulent Transfer of Real Property
- Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record
- Texas Property Code § 41.001 – Homestead Protection

- Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression
-

Detailed Breakdown of Violations

1. Fraudulent Seizure of Rimrock Ranch

Brice Chapman's Rimrock Ranch was his homestead property, protected under Texas Property Code § 41.001, which prohibits forced sale of homestead property except under very limited circumstances.

However:

- Judge Mackey Hancock signed an order transferring the property in October 2020.
- Brice was never given notice of the hearing.
- The court order was issued under fraudulent pretenses, falsely claiming that Rimrock Ranch was community property.

Brice owned the property before his marriage to Tina Chapman, and Tina had already signed documents renouncing any claim to it.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 31.03 – Theft – The forced transfer of Rimrock Ranch was an act of property theft through judicial deception.

Texas Property Code § 41.001 – Homestead Protection – The sale violated homestead protections, as Brice's property was taken without lawful cause.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judge Hancock abused his power by enforcing an illegal turnover.

2. Illegal Conversion of Child Support Enforcement Into a Turnover Proceeding

- Brice appeared for a child support enforcement hearing in October 2020.
- Instead of proceeding with the scheduled hearing, Judge Mackey Hancock and Attorney Matthew Harris manipulated the process and turned it into a turnover hearing.
- There was no prior notice that Brice's property was at risk of seizure.
- Matthew Harris requested a \$25,000 supersedeas bond if Brice appealed the ruling.

This was an illegal abuse of court procedure designed to steal Brice's land through judicial deception.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – The court fraudulently altered the purpose of the hearing to justify the theft of property.

Texas Penal Code § 32.47 – Fraudulent Transfer of Real Property – Brice’s land was transferred without his consent or a valid legal basis.

3. Forgery and Fraudulent Transfer of Property Ownership

- Tina Chapman signed two Special Warranty Deeds in 2016 stating she had no interest in Rimrock Ranch.
- Despite this, the court awarded the property to her and then transferred it to Matthew Harris.
- The property was then sold to third-party developers involved in the Lake 7/Lubbock Riverwalk Project.

This fraudulent transaction:

- Illegally overturned the original property deeds.
- Was facilitated by judges and attorneys with conflicts of interest.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 32.47 – Fraudulent Transfer of Real Property – The land transfer was fraudulent, as Brice was the rightful owner.

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – Court records were falsified to justify the theft.

Texas Penal Code § 31.03 – Theft – The sale of Rimrock Ranch constituted theft through fraudulent means.

4. Brice’s Attempts to Reclaim His Property Were Ignored

After the fraudulent property seizure, Brice:

- Filed multiple legal notices via certified mail to state and county officials, including the sheriff.
- Filed complaints with the Texas courts, asking them to correct the fraudulent transfer.
- Attempted to block the sale of Rimrock Ranch through a UCC-1 lien, which was ignored.

In response:

- The County Clerk in Lubbock refused to file Brice’s UCC-1 lien and instead sent it to the District Attorney.

- The Sheriff continued with the sale despite being made aware of the fraudulent circumstances.
- No Texas court took action to return the property to Brice.

This demonstrates a systemic conspiracy among judges, law enforcement, and developers to ensure that Brice's land was permanently taken.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judges, attorneys, and law enforcement collaborated to prevent Brice from recovering his property.

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – The County Clerk and District Attorney obstructed Brice's attempts to reclaim his land.

Conclusion

The fraudulent seizure of Rimrock Ranch was an orchestrated land grab involving corrupt judges, attorneys, and developers.

- Brice was denied notice and due process.
- The courts falsely claimed the property was community property.
- The sheriff continued with the sale despite knowing about the fraudulent nature of the proceedings.

6. Organized Crime & Racketeering

Key Issues Identified in Original Document:

1. Collusion between judges, attorneys, and law enforcement to facilitate the theft of Rimrock Ranch.
 - Judges issued fraudulent rulings that allowed for the seizure and transfer of Brice's property.
 - Attorneys, including Matthew Harris, acted as key facilitators in the property theft scheme.
 - Law enforcement carried out wrongful arrests and suppressed Brice's efforts to challenge the rulings.
2. Fraudulent property transactions involving connected parties.
 - The stolen Rimrock Ranch was transferred to individuals and entities with ties to the Lake 7/Lubbock Riverwalk Project.
 - The final buyer was Lubbock Riverwalk LLC, which is controlled by developers connected to the judiciary.
3. Financial exploitation and suppression of legal challenges.

- Brice's bank accounts were illegally levied to benefit opposing parties.
 - Brice was incarcerated multiple times to prevent him from challenging the fraudulent property seizure.
 - Judges and attorneys conspired to block legal remedies, including the rejection of Brice's appeals.
4. Corrupt law enforcement aiding in the conspiracy.
- The Sheriff's Department placed fraudulent wanted posters around Lubbock to damage Brice's reputation.
 - Brice's arrest was staged at a public event to humiliate him and justify further legal action.
-

Texas Laws Violated in This Section:

- Texas Penal Code § 71.02 – Engaging in Organized Criminal Activity
 - Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression
 - Texas Penal Code § 31.03 – Theft
 - Texas Penal Code § 32.47 – Fraudulent Transfer of Real Property
 - Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation
-

Detailed Breakdown of Violations

1. Collusion Between Judges, Attorneys, and Law Enforcement

- Judge Stephen L. Johnson, Judge Billy Eichmann, and Judge Mackey Hancock issued fraudulent court orders to facilitate the transfer of Brice's property.
- Attorney Matthew Harris was instrumental in orchestrating the illegal turnover order that gave Rimrock Ranch to him.
- Sheriff Kelly Rowe enforced the fraudulent rulings despite knowing they were void.

This level of coordination indicates a deliberate conspiracy to steal Brice's property through legal manipulation.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 71.02 – Engaging in Organized Criminal Activity – Judges, attorneys, and law enforcement conspired to commit theft, fraud, and oppression.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Public officials abused their power to target and suppress Brice.

2. Fraudulent Property Transactions Involving Connected Parties

- After Rimrock Ranch was illegally seized, it was transferred to Michael Ross Holdings LLC, Jan Development LLC, and Lubbock Riverwalk LLC.
- These entities were controlled by individuals with ties to Judge Mackey Hancock and other officials involved in the case.
- The final buyer was linked to the Lake 7/Lubbock Riverwalk Project, which was a major land development effort in Lubbock.

This shows a clear pattern of coordinated fraudulent transfers designed to hide the true intent behind the theft of Brice's property.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 32.47 – Fraudulent Transfer of Real Property – Brice's land was knowingly transferred under fraudulent pretenses.

Texas Penal Code § 31.03 – Theft – The forced sale of Rimrock Ranch constituted property theft.

3. Financial Exploitation and Suppression of Legal Challenges

- Brice's bank accounts were levied without proper legal notice.
- The seized funds were used to pay Matthew Harris and other parties involved in the fraud.
- Brice was denied the opportunity to present his financial records in child support hearings.

Additionally:

- Brice's habeas corpus petitions were systematically denied, preventing him from appealing the void court orders.
- Attorney John Nation was sanctioned for attempting to file a Bill of Review to challenge the fraudulent rulings.

This demonstrates a coordinated effort to financially cripple Brice and prevent him from legally challenging the theft of his property.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judges and attorneys manipulated court proceedings to suppress Brice's legal rights.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – Brice was punished for trying to expose judicial misconduct.

4. Corrupt Law Enforcement Aiding in the Conspiracy

- The Sheriff's Department distributed wanted posters labeling Brice as a fugitive.
- Sheriff Kelly Rowe personally ensured that Brice was arrested in a highly publicized setting.
- Brice's 2025 arrest involved nine deputies surrounding him at gunpoint, despite the charge being frivolous.

These actions were designed to:

- Destroy Brice's reputation in the community.
- Make it appear as though Brice was a criminal to justify the illegal court orders.
- Prevent Brice from reclaiming his property.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Law enforcement knowingly abused their power.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – Brice was targeted due to his efforts to challenge corruption.

Conclusion

The theft of Rimrock Ranch and Brice's wrongful incarcerations were not isolated incidents. They were part of a coordinated criminal enterprise involving judges, attorneys, developers, and law enforcement.

- Judges issued fraudulent rulings to facilitate the property theft.
- Attorneys manipulated court proceedings to prevent Brice from challenging the rulings.
- Law enforcement carried out wrongful arrests and retaliatory actions.
- Developers ultimately benefited from the illegal seizure of Rimrock Ranch.

This level of corruption meets the legal definition of organized crime under Texas Penal Code § 71.02.

7. Defamation & Harassment

Key Issues Identified in Original Document:

1. False wanted posters distributed to damage Brice's reputation.
 - Matthew Harris and his wife placed posters at businesses Brice regularly visited.

- The posters labeled Brice as a fugitive, despite him not being wanted for a criminal offense.
 - Sheriff Kelly Rowe's department participated in the distribution of these posters.
 - 2. Unlawful harassment through excessive and staged arrests.
 - August 2021: Brice was lured to a public event under false pretenses and arrested in front of the crowd.
 - February 2025: Brice was surrounded by nine sheriff deputies, who pointed guns at him and threatened to shoot.
 - His phone, truck, and other personal property were confiscated as part of this staged arrest.
 - 3. Defamation through false accusations in court filings.
 - Matthew Harris filed a frivolous criminal harassment complaint against Brice, leading to his third wrongful arrest.
 - False statements were included in legal documents to portray Brice as a criminal.
 - The judges and attorneys involved never corrected these false statements, despite knowing they were untrue.
 - 4. Career and reputation destruction through slanderous actions.
 - Brice and his daughter had a successful trick roping performance business.
 - Due to the defamation and repeated arrests, Brice was no longer able to book performances.
 - The public branding of Brice as a fugitive resulted in a loss of income and severe damage to his professional reputation.
-

Texas Laws Violated in This Section:

- Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 73.001 – Libel and Slander
 - Texas Penal Code § 42.07 – Harassment
 - Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation
 - Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression
-

Detailed Breakdown of Violations

1. False Wanted Posters Distributed to Damage Brice's Reputation

In May 2021, Matthew Harris and his wife distributed wanted posters of Brice Chapman at various businesses he regularly visited. These posters:

- Falsely labeled Brice as a fugitive.
- Were placed at stores, restaurants, and locations where Brice did business.
- Were distributed with the participation of Sheriff Kelly Rowe's office.

The intent of the posters was to harm Brice's reputation and create a public perception that he was a criminal.

CIO Mike Brewster of the Department of Public Safety investigated the poster distribution and confirmed that Matthew Harris and his wife were responsible.

Legal Violations:

Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 73.001 – Libel and Slander – The posters contained false information that harmed Brice's reputation.

Texas Penal Code § 42.07 – Harassment – The public posting of false wanted posters was an act of targeted harassment.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – The posters were distributed as retaliation for Brice's legal challenges against judicial corruption.

2. Unlawful Harassment Through Excessive and Staged Arrests

Brice was repeatedly arrested in humiliating and excessive ways to intimidate and discredit him.

- August 2021: Brice was invited to bring his daughter and animals to an event at the Ranching Heritage Museum.
 - This invitation was a setup arranged by Stephanie Gray and sheriff deputies.
 - Brice was publicly arrested at the event, in front of his daughter and colleagues.
- February 2025: Brice was ambushed by nine sheriff deputies while leaving a store.
 - Deputies pointed their guns at him and threatened to shoot.
 - His truck, phone, and personal items were seized.
 - He was arrested based on a frivolous stalking complaint from Matthew Harris.

These staged arrests were intended to create the false impression that Brice was dangerous and to publicly humiliate him.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 42.07 – Harassment – Brice was repeatedly arrested in a public and humiliating manner without justification.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Law enforcement abused their power by staging unnecessary and excessive arrests.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – The arrests were used to punish Brice for exposing corruption.

3. Defamation Through False Accusations in Court Filings

- Matthew Harris filed a fraudulent criminal harassment complaint against Brice.
- This led to Brice's third wrongful arrest, conducted by 25 deputies at a County Commissioner's Meeting.
- The judges involved never corrected the false claims, despite knowing they were untrue.

The frivolous complaint was used as a tool to continue Brice's wrongful incarcerations and prevent him from fighting the fraudulent property seizure.

Legal Violations:

Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 73.001 – Libel and Slander – The false allegations harmed Brice's public and professional reputation.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – The criminal complaint was filed in response to Brice's legal actions against judicial corruption.

4. Career and Reputation Destruction Through Slandorous Actions

Before these events, Brice and his daughter performed 70-100 trick roping shows per year.

- Due to the false accusations, arrests, and wanted posters, Brice was unable to continue his business.
- He lost all performance opportunities as the public perceived him as a criminal.
- This resulted in severe financial hardship and irreparable damage to his professional standing.

The orchestrated defamation campaign was highly effective in destroying Brice's livelihood and social credibility.

Legal Violations:

Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 73.001 – Libel and Slander – The cumulative false statements and wanted posters destroyed Brice's career.

Texas Penal Code § 42.07 – Harassment – The persistent defamation efforts constituted targeted harassment.

Conclusion

The defamation and harassment against Brice Chapman were deliberate and systematic, intended to:

- Destroy his reputation and career.
- Prevent him from effectively challenging judicial corruption.

- Make him appear to be a dangerous criminal in the eyes of the public.

This campaign involved:

- False wanted posters.
 - Frivolous criminal complaints.
 - Staged and excessive arrests.
 - Slandorous statements that ruined his career.
-

8. Misuse of Law Enforcement for Personal Gain

Key Issues Identified in Original Document:

1. Law enforcement aided in wrongful arrests and intimidation tactics.
 - Brice Chapman was wrongfully arrested multiple times based on fraudulent legal orders.
 - Deputies surrounded him at gunpoint in a highly publicized, excessive show of force.
 - The Sheriff's Department actively worked with Matthew Harris and corrupt judges to suppress Brice's legal challenges.
 2. The Sheriff's Department assisted in illegal property seizures.
 - Sheriff Kelly Rowe enforced the fraudulent court orders that resulted in the theft of Rimrock Ranch.
 - Brice was denied legal notice of the property seizures and was unable to contest them.
 - Sheriff's deputies participated in serving fraudulent legal papers related to property and asset seizures.
 3. Law enforcement conspired to defame and publicly humiliate Brice.
 - Wanted posters falsely labeling Brice as a fugitive were distributed at businesses by Matthew Harris and the Sheriff's Department.
 - Brice's arrest at a public event was coordinated to cause maximum reputational damage.
 4. Brice's rights were systematically violated to suppress his legal claims.
 - Deputies refused to allow Brice to see a magistrate immediately following his arrest, violating his due process rights.
 - Evidence was tampered with or concealed to prevent Brice from successfully contesting legal proceedings.
-

Texas Laws Violated in This Section:

- Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity
- Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression

- Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation
 - Texas Penal Code § 37.09 – Tampering with Evidence
 - Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process
-

Detailed Breakdown of Violations

1. Law Enforcement Aided in Wrongful Arrests and Intimidation Tactics

- August 2021: Sheriff Kelly Rowe coordinated Brice's arrest at a public event.
 - Brice had been invited to bring his daughter and animals, only to be ambushed by law enforcement.
 - The arrest was staged to make Brice appear as a criminal in front of the public.
- February 2025: Deputies surrounded Brice at gunpoint in a show of excessive force.
 - Nine sheriff's deputies pointed their weapons at him and threatened to shoot.
 - His personal property, including his phone, truck, and firearms, was seized without a lawful basis.

These excessive and highly publicized arrests were meant to intimidate Brice and make him appear guilty, even though he had committed no crimes.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity – Law enforcement misused their authority to carry out personal and political retaliation.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Deputies exercised unnecessary and excessive force to intimidate Brice.

2. The Sheriff's Department Assisted in Illegal Property Seizures

- Sheriff Kelly Rowe played a direct role in enforcing the fraudulent turnover of Rimrock Ranch.
- Brice was not given notice of the property seizure and was denied the opportunity to contest it.
- The Sheriff's Office enforced an order that was void due to judicial disqualification and fraudulent legal proceedings.

Additionally:

- The Sheriff's Department assisted in the levy of Brice's bank accounts without proper due process.
- Deputies personally delivered fraudulent legal notices related to the asset seizures.

The role of the Sheriff's Department in seizing property was not based on legitimate law enforcement needs, but rather to serve the financial interests of private individuals.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity – The Sheriff's Department used law enforcement powers to assist in illegal property theft.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was denied notice and the ability to contest the property seizures.

3. Law Enforcement Conspired to Defame and Publicly Humiliate Brice

- Wanted posters falsely labeling Brice as a fugitive were distributed throughout Lubbock.
- Matthew Harris and his wife were confirmed to have placed these posters, with assistance from the Sheriff's Department.
- The purpose of the posters was to damage Brice's reputation, making it easier to justify continued legal harassment.

These acts of defamation were orchestrated with direct support from law enforcement officials, who should have been protecting Brice's rights.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – The Sheriff's Department helped facilitate a defamation campaign as a form of punishment.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Law enforcement used their power to suppress and discredit Brice rather than enforce legitimate laws.

4. Brice's Rights Were Systematically Violated to Suppress His Legal Claims

- Following his arrests, Brice was denied immediate access to a magistrate, violating his right to due process.
- Deputies concealed or tampered with evidence that could have proven Brice's innocence.
- The court reporter refused to release transcripts necessary for Brice's appeals unless he paid an arbitrary \$50 fee.

By manipulating and withholding evidence, law enforcement ensured that Brice remained unable to challenge his wrongful arrests and property seizures.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 37.09 – Tampering with Evidence – Officials obstructed Brice’s access to evidence that could have exonerated him.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was denied fundamental legal rights.

Conclusion

The misuse of law enforcement in this case was deliberate and systematic, aimed at:

- Enforcing fraudulent court orders for the benefit of private individuals.
- Suppressing Brice’s ability to fight back legally.
- Publicly humiliating Brice through excessive arrests and defamatory wanted posters.

This corruption within the Sheriff’s Department directly contributed to the wrongful seizure of Brice’s property, his financial hardship, and his loss of reputation.

9. Abuse of Process

Key Issues Identified in Original Document:

1. Court proceedings were manipulated to serve private interests.
 - A child support enforcement hearing was converted into a property turnover hearing without notice to Brice.
 - The judges used procedural loopholes to justify illegal rulings against Brice, preventing him from contesting them.
 2. Legal orders were issued with fraudulent intent.
 - Restraining orders and contempt orders were used as pretexts for wrongful arrests.
 - Void judgments were enforced despite judicial disqualification.
 3. Legal proceedings were used to suppress Brice’s ability to fight back.
 - Brice was incarcerated multiple times to prevent him from challenging fraudulent rulings.
 - Court transcripts and records were deliberately withheld to obstruct Brice’s appeals.
 4. The legal system was weaponized to financially and emotionally destroy Brice.
 - Judges imposed impossible financial penalties while blocking Brice’s ability to earn income.
 - Judicial rulings forced Brice into financial ruin to ensure he could not afford legal representation.
-

Texas Laws Violated in This Section:

- Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression
 - Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity
 - Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record
 - Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation
 - Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process
-

Detailed Breakdown of Violations

1. Court Proceedings Were Manipulated to Serve Private Interests

- October 2020: A hearing that was scheduled for child support enforcement was secretly converted into a turnover hearing.
- Judge Mackey Hancock signed a fraudulent order transferring Rimrock Ranch to Matthew Harris.
- Brice was given no prior notice that his property was at risk of being taken.

This manipulation of court proceedings ensured that Brice had no opportunity to challenge the theft of his property.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judges abused their authority to facilitate fraudulent property seizures.

Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity – Court officials used the legal system to serve private interests rather than justice.

2. Legal Orders Were Issued With Fraudulent Intent

- March 2021: Judge Stephen L. Johnson signed a temporary restraining order (TRO) preventing Brice from seeing his daughter.
- Days later, an arrest warrant was secretly issued based on the TRO.
- The restraining order was used as a legal pretext to justify Brice's wrongful arrest.

Additionally:

- Brice was found in contempt of court without proper notice or hearing.
- He was jailed multiple times based on void court orders signed by disqualified judges.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – Judges signed and enforced fraudulent legal documents.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was denied the right to contest these rulings.

3. Legal Proceedings Were Used to Suppress Brice’s Ability to Fight Back

- Brice was repeatedly jailed before major legal deadlines, preventing him from filing appeals.
- His Habeas Corpus petitions were denied because the court reporter refused to release transcripts.
- Judges imposed restrictive bonds to ensure Brice remained financially drained.

This coordinated legal obstruction ensured that Brice could not meaningfully challenge the rulings against him.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judges used the legal process to suppress Brice’s legal rights.

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – The court system was weaponized against Brice for challenging corruption.

4. The Legal System Was Weaponized to Financially and Emotionally Destroy Brice

- Judges imposed excessive child support payments while blocking Brice’s ability to work.
- Fines, legal fees, and contempt charges were stacked against Brice to keep him in financial distress.
- Brice was unable to pay for legal representation due to the financial pressure imposed by the courts.

By draining Brice financially, the courts ensured that he could not hire effective legal counsel to fight back.

Legal Violations:

Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity – Judicial rulings were manipulated to financially destroy Brice.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Brice was systematically deprived of his ability to defend himself.

Conclusion

The abuse of process in this case was systematic and intentional, designed to:

- Strip Brice of his property through legal fraud.
- Use the legal system to harass and punish him for challenging corruption.
- Ensure Brice had no financial ability to fight back in court.

This coordinated effort involved judges, attorneys, and law enforcement conspiring to pervert the justice system for personal and financial gain

10. Conclusion and Summary of Legal Violations

Key Findings from the Investigation

Through an extensive review of court records, law enforcement actions, judicial rulings, and procedural violations, it is evident that Brice Chapman was systematically targeted, financially ruined, and unlawfully deprived of his freedom and property through a coordinated scheme of judicial corruption, law enforcement misconduct, and organized fraud.

The evidence demonstrates a deliberate and unlawful effort involving:

- Judicial misconduct and corruption
- Fraudulent court orders and rulings
- Illegal arrests, detentions, and incarcerations
- Unlawful property seizures
- Retaliation and harassment
- Defamation and suppression of due process rights
- Financial exploitation and fraudulent asset seizures
- Coordinated abuse of law enforcement for personal and political gain

Summary of Texas Laws Violated

This case constitutes one of the most egregious examples of legal abuse and constitutional violations in recent Texas history. The following Texas state laws were violated through the actions of multiple judges, attorneys, law enforcement officials, and private individuals:

1. Judicial Misconduct & Disqualification Violations

Texas Constitution, Article V, Section 11 – Judges are required to disqualify themselves if they previously acted as an attorney in the case.

Texas Rules of Civil Procedure (TRCP) 18b(1)(a) – Mandatory judicial disqualification for conflicts of interest.

Texas Penal Code § 39.06 – Misuse of Official Information – Judges used their positions to issue rulings despite disqualification, violating legal ethics and due process.

2. Fraudulent Court Orders & Abuse of Legal Process

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – Fraudulent divorce decrees and contempt orders were issued.

Texas Penal Code § 32.46 – Securing Execution of Document by Deception – Fraudulent legal proceedings were used to manipulate property seizures.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Judges used their authority to unlawfully incarcerate Brice Chapman.

3. Official Oppression

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – Law enforcement and judicial officials conspired to harass, intimidate, and unlawfully detain Brice Chapman.

Texas Penal Code § 39.04 – Violations of the Civil Rights of a Person in Custody – Brice was jailed for civil matters without proper hearings.

4. Civil Rights Violations

Texas Penal Code § 36.06 – Retaliation – Brice was targeted for exposing judicial misconduct.

Texas Constitution, Article I, Section 19 – Right to Due Process – Judges, attorneys, and law enforcement denied Brice access to a fair legal process.

5. Property Theft & Unlawful Foreclosure

Texas Penal Code § 31.03 – Theft – Rimrock Ranch was fraudulently taken through a manipulated court ruling.

Texas Property Code § 41.001 – Homestead Protection – The unlawful seizure of a protected homestead property violated Texas law.

Texas Penal Code § 32.47 – Fraudulent Transfer of Real Property – The transfer of Rimrock Ranch was executed through fraudulent court rulings.

6. Organized Crime & Racketeering

Texas Penal Code § 71.02 – Engaging in Organized Criminal Activity – Judges, attorneys, and developers conspired to commit theft, fraud, and official oppression.

7. Defamation & Harassment

Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 73.001 – Libel and Slander – Wanted posters and false criminal accusations harmed Brice's reputation and career.

Texas Penal Code § 42.07 – Harassment – Law enforcement and private individuals engaged in a systematic campaign to defame Brice.

8. Misuse of Law Enforcement for Personal Gain

Texas Penal Code § 39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity – Law enforcement acted as private enforcers for corrupt attorneys and developers.

9. Abuse of Process

Texas Penal Code § 37.10 – Tampering with Governmental Record – Judges fraudulently converted child support hearings into property seizure cases.

Texas Penal Code § 39.03 – Official Oppression – The legal system was manipulated to ensure Brice could not fight back.

Conclusion: A Coordinated Attack on One Citizen's Rights

The evidence proves beyond any doubt that Brice Chapman was:

1. Targeted through fraudulent legal actions by corrupt judges and attorneys.
2. Arrested and incarcerated multiple times under void legal orders.
3. Defamed and harassed by law enforcement and private actors.
4. Stripped of his property and financial resources through fraudulent court proceedings.
5. Denied access to fair legal representation and due process.

This was not a series of isolated incidents, but rather a coordinated effort among multiple parties to:

- Destroy Brice's financial and personal stability.
 - Ensure that legal remedies were out of his reach.
 - Retaliate against him for exposing judicial corruption.
 - Seize his assets and transfer them to politically connected individuals.
-

Recommended Legal Actions

Given the overwhelming evidence of corruption, legal violations, and systemic abuse, the following legal actions are warranted:

1. Request for Federal and State Investigations
 - The Texas Attorney General's Office and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) should launch a criminal investigation into the judges, attorneys, and law enforcement officials involved.
 - Federal RICO charges should be considered, as the organized fraud and theft resemble a criminal enterprise under federal law.

2. Motion to Vacate All Fraudulent Court Orders
 - All judicial rulings signed by disqualified judges should be immediately vacated as void ab initio.
 - All legal penalties and debts imposed on Brice Chapman under fraudulent rulings should be overturned.
 3. Civil Lawsuit for Damages
 - A federal civil rights lawsuit (42 U.S.C. § 1983) should be filed against the responsible judges, attorneys, and law enforcement officers.
 - Defamation and malicious prosecution claims should be pursued against private individuals involved.
 4. Restitution and Return of Rimrock Ranch
 - A legal petition should be filed to restore Rimrock Ranch to Brice Chapman as the rightful owner.
 - All financial penalties levied against him under fraudulent rulings should be reversed.
-

Final Statement

The coordinated legal abuse and fraudulent actions carried out against Brice Chapman represent a grave miscarriage of justice.

- Judicial corruption, official oppression, and fraudulent legal maneuvers must be fully exposed and prosecuted.
- Immediate legal remedies must be sought to restore Brice's rights, freedom, and financial stability.

This case must serve as a warning to prevent future abuses of power in Texas courts. The fight for justice is not over—it must continue until every responsible party is held accountable under the law.

8. RELIEF

This AFFIANT, Charles Brice Chapman, am DEMANDING the following Relief:

- a full investigation into the Lubbock County Courts, both State and County level courts.
- that the Office of the Attorney General Criminal Division be requested immediately to head this investigation as any District attorney and/or Sheriff will have a fiduciary relationship.
- that a full Criminal Investigation be launched on all Law Enforcement, District Attorney, and other Oath holders who have participated in the crimes described herein.